WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VI. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1829. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No 5.

REVIEW.

A Sermon on the Prominent Trait of Teachers of False Religion: By Joseph I. Foot, Pastor of the First Church, in Brookfield, Mass. Second edition. Brookfield, E. & G. Merriam, 1828.

At the present time, errorists are abundant in their devices and subterfuges; and multiform in their character and operations. They are found among the learned and the ignorant, in high life and in low. Those who "lie in wait to deceive," are now, as in ancient times, "full of cunning craftiness." They are given to dissembling, and have just enough of sophistry at their command, to beguile the ignorant and the unwary, as well as to confound the unstable, who, with the bible in their hands, have not the courage to open it, and to read and think for themselves. Thousands of souls will be ruined by them. And "if it were possible," they would "deceive the very elect."

Another class of false teachers are those who are self-deceived; men who had light, which they rejected—who had for a time the influences of the Spirit, but at length grieved them away, and became hardened and blinded through the deceitfulness of sin. These trust, not to the simple word of life, but to a species of argumentation, which, when applied to the unsophisticated language of the bible, is entirely fallacious. They idolise classical learning, and give to human intellect a practical apotheosis. Some of them, we may suppose, are really given up to "strong delusions, that they should believe a lie;" so that they may become the sure victims of judicial blindness. 2d Thess. ii, 11. Others are continually doing violence to their own consciences, which are ill at ease, and which refuse to be pacified without constant recourse to argument. Of these, the poet truly says—

> "Fresh confidence the speculatist takes,
> By every hair-brain'd proselyte he makes,
> And therefore prints; himself but half deceiv'd,
> Till others have the soothing tale believ'd."

This class of teachers present considerable variety of character. Many of them, could their secret history be known, would prove to have been once the subjects of powerful conviction of sin; so that for a time, they could not rest, day or night. Not a few have been open apostates from a religious profession.

But there is no end to the characteristics of false teachers. Their devices are measureless as those of the adversary of souls. Like him, they sometimes come forth in their natural deformity; and at others, appear in an assumed character, as if, comparatively speaking, they had been transformed into angels of light.

Under such circumstances as these, it seems exceedingly desirable that some plain and simple method of discrimination should be brought forward; so that he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. Such a method, in fact, the bible discloses; and it is the object of the sermon before us, to bring it forward, with such illustrations, as may quicken the apprehension of the slothful, and convict the obstinate of their perversity.

The time has come, perhaps, when the advocates of truth need not condescend to busy themselves with the disentanglement of all the infidel sophistry which appears under the christian name; nor to fight again the battles which have a thousand times routed the hosts of open infidelity. The prominent object now is, to carry forward the march of truth and the influence of moral renovation into the multiplied, the boundless fields which life open before us, as if waiting impatiently to be occupied. This march will of course call forth the movements of the adversary. Probably, too, he will come forth "in great rage," because he knows "his time is short." Some speedy method of detection and defence will, however, under existing circumstances, be found a matter of great convenience, and perhaps be more useful than volumes of learned argument, which the multitude will never read. Such a method, we repeat, the bible discloses. It is one which is perfectly plain and simple—adapted even to the meanest capacity. It is the object of the sermon before us, to bring forward this method, with such illustrations as may serve to quicken the slothful, and convict the obstinate, who admit the existence of a divine revelation.

"There seems," says the writer, "to be one point in which teachers of false religion are agreed. "*They say unto them that despise the Lord, ye shall have peace; and they say unto every one that walketh after the imaginations of his own heart, no evil shall come upon you.*" The passage here quoted, Jeremiah xxiii, 17, forms the motto of the sermon. The writer considers it as having been "designed to point out the character of those, who, under the pretence of delivering the messages of God, hinder the influence of the divine oracles, and prevent mankind from obeying them." The text, therefore, suggests, he says, that—

"*To diminish in sinners the fear of divine displeasure, and to remove the expectation of future misery, is a prominent trait in the character of teachers of false religion.*"

To confirm the proposition here stated, he considers—

1st, The influence which the station of teachers of religion exerts on their own minds.

2d, That the scriptures never blame them for exaggerating the claims of the divine law; and

3d, From the descriptions which God has actually given of false teachers.

We have room only for the following, from the second and third heads:—

"The bible clearly describes the character of teachers of religion. It designates them by distinctive marks. The traits, also, of teachers of false religion are often mentioned. Their errors and failures are specifically described. But among all the specifications of their characters, we never find that they are charged with teaching too plainly the statutes of the Lord. We never find that they are blamed for exciting the fears of sinners and urging them to repent. If it were a trait of these teachers unnecessarily to alarm the wicked, why are they not reproved for it? Why do we not find, that they have been divinely censured for lifting up their voice and crying aloud and shewing to rebellious men their sins? Why do we not find that anciently Jehovah described as false prophets, those who boldly admonished the wicked, and forewarned them of approaching calamity? Why did he not say, "*Ye have belied the Lord*" in teaching sinners that they *stand on slippery places, and shall be cast down into destruction, and brought into desolation in a moment, and be utterly consumed with terrors.* "*Ye have belied the Lord*," in announcing "*wo unto the wicked—it shall be ill with him*," and in giving transgressors to understand that they "*shall go away into everlasting punishment?*" Why, amongst all the censures which are pronounced against teachers of spurious religion, and all the specifications of their faults, why do we not find, that they are charged with the crime of over-stating the claims of the Most High on the affections of men, and of speaking in terms of exaggeration of his displeasure against sinners? The fact that such charges are no where made, against false teachers, is satisfactory evidence, that in this respect they do not err. It is proof, that they are in no danger of exaggerating the claims of God on the hearts and the conduct of his subjects, and that they never cause the wicked to suspect, that he will deal with them more severely than he intends to do. It is unanswerable testimony, that instead of exaggerating the commands of God, and the consequences of violating them, they are in danger of going to the opposite extreme.

"When the Israelites were introduced into the land of Canaan, they were expressly charged to keep the statutes of the Lord. Their obedience was the grand condition on which their continuance in the country was suspended. They were forewarned that if they adopted the idolatrous usages of the Canaanites, and became regardless of God and of duty, He would quickly cast them out of the good land, which He had caused them to possess. But after a short period they turned from the service of Jehovah, and became contaminated with idolatry and its attendant vices. The nation gradually advanced in corruption, till they were matured for ruin. During all this period there came to them many, who claimed to have been sent by divine authority, to tell them their duty and their destiny. These teachers were divided into two classes.

"On the one hand, was the bold Isaiah, the resolute Jeremiah, the faithful Ezekiel, and many other prophets of the Lord. These shewed the people their sins and loudly remonstrated against their iniquities. They announced the calamity which was coming on the nation, and earnestly pressed them to avert it by abandoning their iniquities and entering on the service of the Lord. They made persevering and powerful efforts widely to spread an alarm amongst the people, to excite their fears, and move them to turn from their course of impiety.

"On the other hand, there were in these days of apostacy many, who pretended to have been divinely sent to remove their fears and to assure them, that they should not suffer the evils which had been predicted.—Whenever the prophets of the Lord attempted to shew the people their sins, and to set before them the tremendous consequences of their impiety, these pretended teachers of religion put forth all their powers to counteract the influence of the truths which had been inculcated. They seemed anxious to allay the fears, and arrest the dreadful anticipations, which the word of Jehovah was adapted to excite.

"When Jeremiah was commanded to warn the Israelites, and to say unto them—Thus have they loved to wander; they have not refrained their feet; therefore the Lord doth not accept them; he will now remember their iniquities and visit their sins; the prophet replied, Ah, Lord God, behold the prophets say unto them, ye shall not see the sword, neither shall ye have famine, but I will give you assured peace in this place. Then the Lord said unto him, The prophets prophesy lies in my name. I sent them not, neither have I commanded them, neither spake unto them. They prophesy unto you a false vision and divination, and a thing of naught and of their own hearts.

"When Ezekiel had reproved the Israelites, and admonished them of approaching calamity, he was commanded to prophesy against the prophets of Israel, and to say—Thus saith the Lord: Mine hand shall be upon the prophets, that see vanity and that divine lies; they shall not be in the assembly of my people, neither shall they be written in the registry of the house of Israel; neither shall they enter into the land of Israel; and ye shall know that I am the Lord; *because—even because they have seduced my people, saying, peace, peace, when there was no peace.*

"And against the prophetesses of Israel, Jehovah uttered direful things, *saying*, because with lies ye have made the heart of the righteous sad—and strengthened the hands of the wicked, that he should not return from his wicked way, *by promising him life.*

"But efforts to diminish the fears of the wicked were not peculiar to the period which I have described. This has ever been a trait of teachers of error. Throughout the volume of inspiration we find them described as attempting to hinder the influence of the denunciations which God has uttered; as counteracting the effect of the divine laws, and removing restraints from vice and impiety. From the time of him who said. *Thou shalt not surely die*, down to the last inspired notice of false teachers, we find that they gave indulgence to the corrupt tendencies of the human heart, and laboured to remove the anticipations of future misery. They have ever said to bold transgressors, *The Lord hath said, ye shall have peace; and they say unto every one, that walketh after the imagination of his own heart, no evil shall come upon you.*"

We were just upon the point of condensing from the columns of the Christian Herald, an interesting review of the stations of the American Board, when casting our eyes upon the following, from the Religious Intelligencer, we perceived that the work had already been done to our hand:—

THE BOARD.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was incorporated in 1812. It now consists of 68 elected members; 446 honorary members; and 21 corresponding members—9 in this country, and 12 in foreign countries.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D. *President.*
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, LL.D. *V. P.*
JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq. *Cor. Sec'ry.*

The receipts during the year, ending September, 1828, amounted to $102,000 64. Expenditures during the same period, $107,626 25.

Its Auxiliaries amount now to 69: Associations, 1,471. The following is a tabular view of the Associations and Auxiliaries in the different states:—

	Associations.		Total of	Auxiliaries.
	Gent.	La's.	Asso.	
Maine,	41	44	85	4
New-Hampshire,	74	73	147	7
Vermont,	80	76	156	8
Massachusetts,	202	194	396	15
Rhode-Island,		1	1	
Connecticut,	151	152	303	15
New-York,	80	26	106	5
New-Jersey,	31	17	48	4
Pennsylvania,	68	18	86	5
Maryland,	8		8	
District of Columbia,	5		5	1
Virginia,	10	4	14	1
Ohio,	81	32	113	8
North-Carolina,		1	1	
South-Carolina,	3	2	5	1
Georgia,	1	1	2	
	880	641	1471	69

MISSIONS.

The missions under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions, are in *India, Western Asia*, the *Sandwich Islands*, and among the *North-American Indians*.

INDIA.

There are mission stations at *Bombay*, the third of the British Presidencies in India; and in *Ceylon*, a large island opposite the Coromandel coast.

BOMBAY.

Commenced in 1813.—*1st Station.*

Rev. Allen Graves, *Missionary:* Mrs. Graves: James Garrett, *Printer:* Mrs. Garrett: Rev. Cyrus Stone, *Missionary:* Mrs. Stone: Rev. David Oliver Allen, *Missionary:* Mrs. Allen: Cynthia Farrar, *Superintendent of Female Schools.*

No considerable change is announced at this station. "One of the missionaries visited about thirty towns and villages on the coast between Bombay and Goa, preaching the gospel. In some of these towns no Christian Missionary had ever been before."

Two editions of the New Testament, translated by the missionaries into the Mahratta language, have been issued from the mission press since 1826. More than *sixty thousand* copies of school books, religious tracts, and portions of scripture were published in this language, for the use of the mission, in one year. "Besides one entire edition of the New Testament, and the other books previously published amounting to more than 75,000 copies, about one half of them was distributed before that year closed."

Education.—There were, by the last accounts, 24 free schools, containing 1499 boys and 66 girls; 114 of whom were children of Jewish parents. During the preceding year, 934 entered the schools, and 840 left them. There were also 10 schools for girls exclusively, containing 380 pupils. Schools for girls had been opened only ten months, and were receiving much attention from Englishmen and the more intelligent natives.

CEYLON.

Commenced in 1816.—*5 Stations.*

TILLIPALLY.—Rev. Henry Woodward, *Missionary:* Mrs. Woodward.

C. Hodge, *Native Catechist and Preacher:* T. Dwight, *Native Teacher in the Boarding School, and Preacher:* A. McFarland, *Assistant Teacher and Interpreter:* Mootoo, *Teacher of the Higher Tamul Classes:* Paramantee, *Teacher of the Lower Tamul Classes:* C. Kingsbury and C. Mann, *Catechists and Examiners of the Free Schools:* Valupodean, *Tamul Writer:* Davasagayam, *Assistant Superintendent of the Free Schools.*

BATTICOTTA.—Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, *Missionary:* Mrs. Meigs: Rev. Daniel Poor, *Missionary and Principal of the Mission Seminary:* Mrs. Poor: Gabriel Tissera, *Native Teacher:* S. Worcester, *Teacher of English Grammar:* J. Edwards, *Teacher of Geography:* M. Whelpley and J. Codman, *Teachers of Arithmetic:* R. S. Storrs, S. Church, P. W. Christian, J. Matthew, M. John, and G. Dashiel, *Teachers of other Branches.*

OODOOVILLE.—Rev. Miron Winslow, *Missionary:* Mrs. Winslow: Nicholas Permander, and Azel Backus, *Native Catechists, Teachers, and Exhorters.*

PANDITERIPO.—Rev. John Scudder, *Missionary:* Mrs. Scudder: S. Willis, *Native Assistant.*

MANEPY.—Rev. Levi Spaulding, *Missionary:* Mrs. Spaulding. The names of the native assistants have not been received.

The whole number of church members who have been gathered from among the heathen, was 120; of whom several had died witnessing a good profession, and a few have been excluded for improper conduct. Just 100 were alive and in good standing on the 24th of January last; including 14 who had been that day admitted.

Education.—The Mission Seminary at Batticotta continues to give large promise of usefulness. The object of this seminary is to qualify promising native youths, by a liberal course of study, to become preachers, superintendents and teachers of schools, and to be otherwise useful to their countrymen.

WESTERN ASIA.

The first missionaries embarked for Western-Asia in the autumn of 1819. The stations are at *Beyroot*, in Syria, and at *Malta*, an island in the Mediterranean.

MALTA.

Rev. Daniel Temple, *Missionary:* Homan Hallock, *Printer:* Mrs. Hallock.

The principal labour at this station is directed to the preparation and printing of books of a moral and religious character, and of elementary books for schools, to be distributed in the countries about the Mediterranean. There are distinct founts of types for printing in Italian, Modern Greek, and Armenian. An Arabic fount, if not already arrived there, will be received soon. In the 19th report it is remarked—

"The island of Malta is obviously the best place for the operation of mission presses, designed to exert an influence in countries around the Mediterranean. The time may not be far distant, however, when Greece may afford an excellent location for one printing establishment, and some place in Asia Minor for another."

BEYROOT,

On the shores of the Mediterranean, a few miles north of Sidon, and near the foot of Mount-Lebanon; commenced, 1823.

The individuals who have given evidence of piety continue to maintain the same character. One or two other individuals have been added to the number. Several others hold free intercourse with the missionaries, diligently read the bible, and oppose, openly and zealously, the errors and superstitious rites of their countrymen.

The schools have been given up on account of the interference and opposition of the ecclesiastics.

Great difficulties are in the way of the progress of truth in the countries around the Mediterranean. Bitter persecution is still carried on by the ecclesiastics, as will be seen by reference to the communications from Syria inserted in the last volume. This, with the political state of the country, induced the missionaries to remove for a time to Malta, where they arrived the 29th of May.

Mr. Gridley, who was mentioned last year as having formed, in connexion with Mr. Brewer, a station at Smyrna, pursued the study of the Greco-Turkish language in that city, and distributed books and tracts, and visited schools there and in the vicinity, until June, 1827. He then commenced a tour into Cappadocia for the same purpose; and his health being somewhat previously impaired, and being exhausted with undue effort, he was called from the service of Christ on earth.

In the last survey, Mr. Brewer is spoken of as being at Constantinople. He afterwards visited several of the Greek islands, and distributed about 30,000 pages of tracts, and 1,600 copies of the modern Greek Testament. Mr. Brewer also visited many Greek schools, and by his exertions, near 50 girls were taken into the schools around Prinkipo. A small school was also established by him at Syra, with flattering prospects. The impediments in the way of systematic exertions in the countries around the Mediterranean, owing to political disturbances, induced Mr. Brewer to visit the United States, where he arrived on the 17th of July.

Messrs. Goodell and Bird, with their wives, were obliged to leave Beyroot in April last, and are now at Malta. They hope to occupy their former station again, as soon as the country becomes quiet. Mr. Smith, who had spent the preceding year in Syria, came with them to Malta, where he expects to remain, and superintend the Arabic press.

Greek Youths.—Eleven Greek young men are now acquiring an education in this country under the care of the Board. Four of them are members of Yale College, and two of Amherst College; one is an instructor, and one a pupil, in the Mount-Pleasant School at Amherst, and one is a member of Monson Academy. The last arrived in this country with Mr. Brewer. One, at the solicitation of his friends, left Amherst College, and returned to Malta, where he is now employed in connexion with the press, and promises to be useful.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich Islands are ten in number, situated in the North Pacific ocean. Six stations—on the islands of *Hawaii, Oahu, Maui*, and *Tauai*. Commenced in 1820.

HAWAII.

KAIKURA.—Rev. Asa Thurston, *Missionary;* Mrs. Thurston: Rev. Artemas Bishop, *Missionary.*

WAIAREA.—Rev. Samuel Whitney, *Missionary;* Mrs. Whitney: Samuel Ruggles, *Teacher;* Mrs. Ruggles: John Honorii, *Native Assistant.*

KAAVAROA.—Rev James Ely, *Missionary;* Mrs. Ely; Thomas Hopu, *Native Assistant.*

OAHU.

HONORURU.—Rev. Hiram Bingham, *Missionary;* Mrs. Bingham: Rev. Joseph Goodrich, *Missionary;* Mrs. Goodrich: Levi Chamberlain, *Superintendent of Secular Concerns.*

MAUI.

LAHAINA.—Rev. William Richards, *Missionary;* Mrs. Richards: Stephen Pupuhi, Robert Hawaii, & Taua, *Native Assistants.*

TAUAI.

WAIMEA.—No missionary resided at this station at the date of the last intelligence; but since the mission has been reinforced, it has probably been re-occupied.

Progress of Religion.—The number of those who have become connected with the mission churches, is 86, including many distinguished male and female chiefs. Many others exhibit good evidence of piety. Additions are often made to the churches at the different stations. The converts, and those generally who have come under the influence of the gospel, are very steadfast in opposing the vices of their own people and foreign residents. The congregation at Honoruru, is generally about 2,000; at Kairua, between 2,000 and 3,000; at Waiakea, 1,000; at Kaavaroa, 2,000. At many places, when no missionary is present, public worship is held, and is conducted by natives. When the missionaries make tours through the populous districts of the islands they are received very cordially, and sometimes 5,000 or more assemble to hear them preach.

Education.—The whole number of pupils in all the schools on the islands, was estimated, in June last, to exceed 26,000. On some islands, the number of inhabitants will not permit much increase. Many of the schools are taught by native superintendents, and often visited and examined by the missionaries. A school for the purpose of training up teachers has been established at Kairua, which contained 86 scholars. The demand for books is every where very great; and the books are not only read, but multitudes of the people have committed large portions of them to memory. The schools are all visited by a committee of natives once in two months, with very beneficial results.

Press.—The operations of the press have been considerably limited, since the return of Mr. Loomis, for want of a printer. Full accounts of the recent publications have not been received. Of one school book, 63,000 copies have been printed since the establishment of the mission. An edition of the gospel of Luke, of 10,000 copies, was in press at the date of the latest intelligence. Many small tracts and school-books have been printed since those noticed in the last survey. Mr. Chamberlain recently took with him on a tour, 26,000 copies of such books, for sale and distribution. The American Tract Society have printed in the Hawaiian language and given to the Board, 65,000 copies of the *Sermon on the Mount*, and other tracts; and one individual in this country, has added 40,000 copies of two other tracts in the same language. An edition of 15,000 copies of the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, translated by the missionaries, is now in the press of Mr. Loomis, in this country. The expense of printing Matthew is borne by the American Bible Society. Such arrangements have been made that it is hoped the whole bible will soon be translated and put into the hands of the natives who are eager to receive it.

The reinforcement mentioned in the last survey, arrived at the islands on the 30th of March, 1828.

The missionaries continue to suffer much, and to see their labour much impeded by the opposition and immoralities of foreign seamen and residents.

(*The remainder next week.*)

The following article appears in the Philadelphian, as copied from an old periodical:—

RULES FOR A PROFITABLE SABBATH.

In the first place: Watch and pray, as you value your souls, against a spirit of carelessness and indifference in religion. Remember that the life of a Christian is a life of self-denial. It is a race—a pilgrimage—a warfare! Its exercises are described by wrestling, striving, watching, and the like. And of all the drones in the world, drones in God's hive are the least deserving the approbation of the church, and the most under the frown of heaven. The scriptures probably contain no expression of displeasure more impressive, than that which is addressed to the Laodiceans, on this very subject; "So then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold or hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." Yet it is astonishing how soon we may be beguiled into such a frame of mind. The commonness of religious exercises, the attractions of the world, and above all, the corruptions of depraved nature, have a constant influence to produce this awful indifference. And few greater evidences can be afforded of it, than the neglecting the worship of God in his sanctuary, or carelessly trifling with the morning of a Lord's day.

Secondly. Rise early. Your enjoyment of the Sabbath, and your attendance upon the worship of God in the morning of it, greatly depend upon this. If you have much to do before you can unite with God's people in his house, the time of rising must be arranged accordingly. A lazy, sluggish professor, who can satisfy himself with consuming the best part of the morning in bed, is but ill prepared for the service of his Maker in the course of it. And scandalous it certainly is to any one who names the name of Christ, that a man who would rise for sixpence, at almost any hour on any other day in the week, should shut his ears on the morning of the Sabbath, when God is calling to him from heaven, and be lulled by the devil to sleep.

The conduct of the wicked, who can rise at any time to unite in a party of pleasure; the conduct of the heathen, who are waiting the rising of the sun, in order to pay the earliest adorations to him, as soon as he makes his appearance; in a word, the conduct even of Satan himself, who is always on the alert, to destroy, if possible, the comforts and souls of men, is a sufficient reproof to such individuals.

Thirdly. Endeavour to enjoy a good Saturday evening. It was a custom with the Jews to have a season of preparation previous to the duties of the Sabbath. Their Sabbath began at six in the evening; and at three in the afternoon began the preparation. God grant us that anxiety for the enjoyment of the Sabbath, which will lead to a preparation for it, as far as we are able; and a good frame of mind on a Saturday evening will seldom lull a person to sleep, or make him indifferent about the worship of God on a Sabbath morning.

Fourthly and lastly. Think of the rapid approach of death, and endeavour to realise to yourselves the views and feelings you will then have of what you have been, and what you have done, and what you have left undone, when you are just going to give in your account unto God. It is a lamentable fact, that there are not a few in our churches and congregations, who are all their life long planting thorns in that pillow upon which at last they must lie down and die; and none are doing this more effectually than the slothful. "Ah," says one on a death-bed, "that *I* had been more actively engaged in the service of God!" "O," cries another, in the anguish of his soul, "that I could but live my time over again! What a different person would I be! O, the sins I have committed—the duties I have neglected—the Sabbaths I have murdered!" But it is in vain! He is just on the borders of eternity; and all the wealth of worlds can neither purchase him a respite from death, nor afford him an opportunity of retrieving his condition forever! "O, that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end!"

FACTS, TO BE CONSIDERED.

[*From Rev. R. S. Storrs, in the National Preacher.*]

I would, in conclusion, simply state some facts which ought to have great weight with God's ministers of this age and nation:—

It is a fact, that the churches of this country are able to raise hundreds of thousnads, where they now raise thousands, for the cause of benevolence, without impoverishing themselves, or even denying themselves a single comfort of life.

It is a fact, that millions are wasted every year upon superfluities, that were better dispensed with than allowed; and this too, by those who "follow Him that had not where to lay his head!"

It is a fact, that if our churches were *convinced* of the duty they owe to the world, they would cheerfully deny themselves the luxuries, and even many of the comforts, in which they now indulge.

It is a fact, that they are not convinced of their duty; nor are they sufficiently enlightened. The subject has not been laid before them in all its length and breadth, and urged with that frequency, plainness, and pungency, which its importance demands.

It is a fact, that this indifference will never die a *natural* death; for it derives its support from the strongest passions of corrupt nature; and it requires the most vigorous and persevering application of truth to destroy it.

It is a fact, that ministers are appointed of God to apply the truth—to attend continually on this very thing; and to pour the light of heaven on minds clouded by ignorance and covetousness. And,

It is fact, that if ministers neglect this du-

ty, they will not only endanger themselves in the final judgment; but they will mislead the souls committed to their care. They will be instrumental in hardening multitudes in worldliness and sin; of obscuring the hopes of others; and of withholding from millions of their fellow-sinners in heathen lands, that gospel which is able to prepare them as well as us for the great day of God.

And now, who that admits these facts, will decline or refuse the doing of what may be done, to draw forth the resources of the church, for the salvation of the world?

From the New-York Observer.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER.

We have received a communication on this subject, a part of which we hardly dare to publish—and yet we fear there is too much need for it all. The writer begins by describing a monthly concert which he lately attended in this city.

"I had always supposed, he says, that these meetings were intended exclusively for "prayer for the conversion of the heathen and the success of missionary exertions in general." Judge then my surprise, when instead of such petitions, a long prayer was offered up for blessings on our friends, relatives, and the churches in this city. It is true something was said by one of the clergymen present, about the distinguished blessings we enjoy, *compared* with the *heathen;* and this was nearly all that seemed in any way appropriate to the occasion.

"If I understand the matter, it is our duty, at these times, to leave *self*, and all concerned with it, our friends, relatives, and even our own churches, out of mind. This is an evening, which by common consent is sacred to the heathen. Our thoughts, therefore, should be wholly devoted to *them*, and our alms should follow our prayers in such a manner as to prove our sincerity. * *

"The pew in which I sat, was about midway from the pulpit to the door. When the plate reached us, a gentleman who sat there, as if to put to shame all who had preceded him, cast in a larger sum by 100 per cent, than any *one* of them. And who could such a man be? I ascertained that he was a deacon in one of our largest congregations. And what think you, Messrs. Editors, was the amount of his contribution? *One whole shilling!*

"O what a standard for duty! thought I. Is it possible that the salvation of the heathen is valued so cheaply? Alas, it seems more than probable that with many it is even so. And is there no remedy? Cannot a higher standard be fixed, to regulate our duty?

"I beg leave to trouble you with a description of a monthly concert I attended last summer, in one of the villages in the western part of this state, and of some facts relative to it. The church consists of about 100 members, and is called *poor*. They pay $800 to their minister, and find it difficult to raise the sum. Yet they do it; and more than this, they take up a collection monthly of from forty to fifty dollars for missions, at their monthly concerts. This is exclusive of all their other donations for the same purpose, which are by no means small. The prayer meeting is conducted wholly in reference to the *heathen:* And the prayers are for God's blessing on *them* and the *means* employed. The intermediate time is occupied by an appropriate address, or *more often* in hearing such facts as have come to the knowledge of any one in the preceding month relative to missionary operations. In this way an interest is excited and kept up; the wants of the heathen are continually before them; and the good effects of *such* a system are manifest in the *means* they furnish for promoting this great object. They appear not to feel satisfied, unless they give in proportion "*as the Lord hath prospered them.*" That you may compare *their* standard with some in *our city*, I will mention what I *know* to be their *usual* contributions at these seasons. A man labouring daily for the support of his family, 50 cents. A mechanic worth $1000—$1. Worth 2 or 3000—$2. A merchant, worth 7 or 8000—$5; and in like proportion.

"I would not by any means wish to fix the precise sum each should give for this object. Let each one settle that with himself. But let each *Christian* do it with these considerations before him:—Do I give as much for this object as the *importance* of it demands? Does *this* sum perfectly satisfy my *conscience?* I have received all I possess from God. Am I returning to his treasury any portion of the sum I ought, in view of the worth of a single soul? The man that can answer these in the affirmative, undoubtedly does his duty. If he cannot, he does not yet come up to the *true* standard.

"NEWELL."

From the Christian Mirror.

A QUESTION OF DUTY.

I turn towards the *duties* devolving on those who have awakened to the evils of intemperance, and have commenced a reform. It is not particularly to those who have been *drunkards* that I speak; it is to all who have in any way countenanced the use of intoxicating liquors. The importer, the distiller, the vender, and the consumer, are all considered as having aided and abetted. All, therefore, are called upon to reform; and it is cheering to know that in many cases the importer has ordered no more rum, gin or brandy; that the distiller has sold his apparatus; the retail merchant purchases no ardent spirits, and his customers call for none. This is as it should be. But, is this all that these enlightened and reformed ones have to do? My present reply must be confined to such as have reformed in the use of dangerous stimulants. I well know that it is becoming common to apply the profits of retrenchments in this department to the indulgence of pride in furniture, dress or equipage. And a knowledge of this, occasions a distressing abatement from the pleasure I should otherwise feel in that glorious reform, the steady progress of which must cheer the heart of every philanthropist and every Christian. Were it not too heathenish an allusion, I would inquire of such, have you withheld your libations to intemperance, merely that you may present a more acceptable offering to pride? And most soberly will I ask, is there but one kind of excess? Must you still rob God? Has he no claims upon what you save by a disuse of ardent spirits? Should it not be sacredly devoted to repairing the ruin, to cause which you have so bountifully contributed?

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received a letter from one of the members of the reinforcement to the Sandwich Island mission, which, though not of the most recent date, will furnish a few interesting extracts. It is dated at different times. The earliest is March 26, 1828, on board the ship Parthian. As the voyage was then nearly completed, the writer began briefly to recapitulate the principal events of it; finishing the sketch afterwards on shore.

"Most of us were very early and thoroughly attacked with sea-sickness, which continued for a fortnight. During this time we had a dreadful gale, which lasted with tremendous violence for thirty-two hours, and carried away a boat, in which were nearly all our chairs. This is quite a loss. Yet we have great occasion of gratitude that our deck was not swept entirely, and that our lives were spared when in so great danger. Capt. B. who is an experienced seaman, declares that he has not known such a storm for ten years.

"We did not see the Cape-Verd islands, as I had anticipated, though we passed near them. We crossed the equinoctial line on the 14th December, in about lon. 30 west. We had there much rain. The heat was not very great; thermometer never above 82 in the shade. We then sailed a southwesterly course, coasted along the shores of South-America, distant three or four degrees, from Cape St. Roque to the Falkland islands, without any incident worthy of notice, save that we saw a great number of sea-birds and monsters of the deep.

"On the 18th of January, we came in sight of land for the first time. It was the eastern extremity of Staten-land, a rugged, barren spot, very unlike the dear land we had left. The weather being calm, we remained in that situation for some days. At length the wind blew fresh, and our vessel began, under full sail, to encounter the storms and winds and waves of Cape-Horn. We were nearly three weeks in this state, the winds contrary and violent, and the weather cold. Some of our company suffered much from sea-sickness, the cold and the rolling of the ship. The ladies in particular, being obliged to manage our domestic concerns, were exposed to suffering from falls & contusions.

"Since we left Cape-Horn we have had fair winds and pleasant weather. Our time has therefore been much more valuable, and our situation more pleasant. We have engaged in those studies which are best calculated to prepare us for the great work in which we are about to labour. We saw and passed the island of Massafuero on the 13th of February; crossed the equator the second time the 9th of March; were there becalmed about a week; but afterwards had a fine strong trade wind, which has continued until this time, and brought us to this latitude at the rate of ten miles an hour.

"Our ship came to anchor on the 30th of March, at the mouth of Honoruru harbour. It being Sabbath, we did not land. We were so near that we could see all that was passing on shore. We could see the thatched houses, and the groves of cocoa and rou trees We could see foreigners walking and riding along the shore, or rowing about in boats; but not a canoe nor a native was to be seen until the church door was opened; when a crowd, such as I had not before witnessed, poured forth and covered the plain. Several sea-captains came on board the Parthian, some of whom were acquainted with the missionaries. From them we learned the prosperous state of the mission, and the mournful tidings of the death of Mrs. Bishop. They informed the brethren ashore of our arrival. In the evening, Messrs. Bingham, Goodrich, and Chamberlain, called on us on their way to attend a meeting on board the Enterprise, a ship lying in the harbour. The half hour they remained with us was employed in making and answering eager inquiries.

"On Monday morning we left the good Parthian, which had so long afforded us a shelter from the rage of contending elements, and brought us to the place of our destination. As we landed we were surrounded by a crowd of natives, partly dressed and partly naked, who crowded around us, talking incessantly, and staring at us with singular admiration and apparent joy. We proceeded to the house of Kaahumanu, who received us kindly. We then repaired to Mr. Bingham's, and sat down, feeling that we were now at home. We then sung a hymn, and joined in prayer together, rejoicing that God had permitted us to stand on the shores of this highly favoured land, and unite with his servants in giving praise to his name.

"On taking a retrospect of this voyage, I think we have continual occasion of gratitude to God, who has preserved us through every danger, and comforted us under every trial. In general, we have enjoyed uninterrupted health and good spirits. We have had regular family worship, morning and evening, and preaching every Sabbath, except the first, in our cabin. A great degree of unity and brotherly love has existed in our little band of missionaries. Notwithstanding we came together from seven different states of the Union—have been educated somewhat differently, and have all of us more or less of the peculiarities of the regions in which we have lived; yet all these minor differences have given place to a uniform desire to act and feel and labour alike for the promotion of the cause of Christ."

Further extracts next week.

From the Connecticut Observer.

CONNECTICUT MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In the last Philadelphian, is a brief statement respecting the "General Assembly's Missions" of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Corresponding Secretary of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and Clerk of the General Assembly. He remarks:—

"Our missionaries gathered and organised last year eight new churches; and in former years, with very little aid from any other body than the *Connecticut Missionary Society*, may be said, under the smiles of heaven, to have founded, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain numbers, 350 presbyterian congregations in the state of New-York; 60 in Pennsylvania; 6 in Michigan; 200 in Ohio; 45 in Indiana and Illinois; 21 in Mississippi and Louisania; 41 in Alabama; and 177 in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South-Carolina, Georgia and Florida; amounting to 900."

He then adds the following handsome, but in our opinion, entirely merited tribute to the Missionary Society of Connecticut:—

"*The labours of the Connecticut Missionary Society have been most effective in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York; and to this Society the Presbyterian Church ought to acknowledge its everlasting debt of gratitude.*"

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the statement alluded to above, are the following interesting statistical facts:—

"In 1704, or 124 years ago, the presbyterian church in the United States was organised by the establishment of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

"In 1716, or 112 years ago, we had one Synod and four Presbyteries.

"In 1788, the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia resolved itself into four synods; which were, 1st, the Synod of New-York and New Jersey; 2d, the Synod of Philadelphia; 3d, the Synod of Virginia; and 4th, the Synod of the Carolinas; for the purpose of forming the General Assembly, which first met in 1789. Some idea of the extent of the jurisdiction of this high ecclesiastical council will by gathered from the statement, that in May, 1828, *one hundred and fifty-six members and delegates attended*, whose travel to and from the Assembly exceeded 55,000 miles; to defray the expense of which $2851 36 were collected; which would give the attending commissioners a fraction more than 5 cents a mile. In 1808, or 20 years ago, we had 7 Synods and 32 Presbyteries. In 1819, or 10 years ago, we had 11 Synods and 53 Presbyteries. In May, 1828, we had 15 Synods, and 90 Presbyteries; having gained in the last ten years, 37 Presbyteries; 58 in the last 20; and 86 in the last 112 years.

"We had by our last annual report, 1285 ordained ministers, and 194 licentiates; making in all 1479 preachers of the gospel.

"We had 242 candidates, in various stages of preparation for the sacred office.

"Of our ministers, 31 deceased last year; 30 are pastors of congregational churches, not under the care of the Assembly; and 45 are presidents or professors of colleges, or professors in theological seminaries.

"We have returns of 146 308 communicants of whom 15,085 were added by certificate or examination last year.

"Since the meeting of the last General Assembly, the Board of Missions have employed *sixty-eight* missionaries.

"There are probably fifteen baptised members, who are pew-holders, supporters of, and attending on, public worship in our presbyterian churches, for every communicant in our connexion; and if so, then our body in the United States contains 2,194,620 persons. If our denomination should be kept from disunion, and the blessing of God should be continued as it has been for the last 20 years; in 1848, there will be at least 5,000,000 of persons under the care of the General Assembly; for we have more than doubled in numbers in the last 20 years.

"*Two-thirds* of all our colleges, theological seminaries, and other academic institutions in this country, are under the instruction and control of Presbyteries. The congregational churches of New-England, and the presbyterian church together, have the charge of more than *three fourths* of all these fountains of literary influence."—*ib.*

Greece.—The widows of Ipsara have addressed a most affecting letter to the American Agents, detailing their sufferings, and multiplied sorrows, and beseeching them by the love of God to afford help. They ask to be reckoned among other poor widows in the dispensation of the fruits of American beneficence, that they may escape the danger of dying from want. It states, that, at the time of the taking of Ipsara, whole companies of females threw themselves into the sea, rather than fall under the grievous yoke of captivity; that other bands of virgins preferred the fire to servitude and defilement, and were consumed by the explosion of mines of powder.—*Ch. Mirror.*

The Millennarian Scheme, or the theory of the *personal* reign of Christ on earth, is giving currency to some curious speculations in England. Rev. Messrs. E. Irving, G. Noel, H. M'Neil, and others of the established church, are its advocates, and they advance their opinions with much confidence. We learn, however, that the leader in this doctrine, the celebrated Irving, is not so much run after as heretofore. His popularity is said to be on the wane. Those who plead the *personal* reign of Christ on earth, consider "the millennium as a state of immortality, a state subsequent to the general conflagration, wherein the righteous, being raised from their graves, shall live and reign with Christ a thousand years; after which, the wicked being raised, the judgment shall follow." Dr. William Hamilton, minister of Strathblane, Eng. has published a volume on the subject, in which he exposes the absurdities and contradictions of the advocates of this theory, and particularly those of Mr. Irving, which he has examined with the eye of a critical scholar and a Christian. He has also shown, as we believe, the scheme to be wholly at variance with the general doctrine and the testimony of the Bible.—*Ch. Watchman.*

"*School of Industry.*"—It gives us pleasure to state, that a plan has been formed, and arrangements are made, by Mr. H. Clary, Principal of Ebenezer Academy (in Brunswick co.) to open an institution, expressly for the benefit of poor children. The object of this school is to bring together the children of the poorest class in the community, from the ages of nine to fifteen years, furnish them with employment sufficient to defray the expenses of their board, clothing, &c. and afford them the means of that moral and intellectual improvement, which, in common parlance, is called a good English education. The time of the children will be spent in labour and study alternately; they will be trained and accustomed to habits of industry—the boys on a farm, and the girls in the domestic labours of the house; religious instruction will be given them, and a portion of their time will be systematically devoted to study, under competent teachers. Mr. C. intends, we understand, to remove all his slaves from his plantation, that there may be no obstacle to the success of his plan.

The importance of an institution of this character, and the good it may effect when carried into successful operation, will readily be conceived by those who observe, what all may observe, that *ignorance and indolence are the destruction of the poor.*

The talents and piety of this gentlemen, his urbanity, his experience in training the minds and forming the characters of youth, qualify him eminently for directing the concerns, and giving order and system to the exercises of a school of this kind.—*Richmond Vis. & Tel.*

The Mine of Jewels.—At the late meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn, Rev. C. S. Stewart, late missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and then on the eve of departing thither again, as chaplain in the U. States navy, said—

"In taking leave of his friends on the present occasion, he did not know that he could do better than relate an anecdote, which happened a number of years since. When, said Mr. S. about thirty years ago, the first foreign missionaries were embarking from England for Hindoostan, a friend of the cause who had accompanied them to the shore, remarked to the missionaries—"I feel that you are descending into a dark, deep and dreary mine." "True," replied one of the missionaries; "but there are precious jewels there, and I am willing to go and explore the mine. Only mind that you hold on well by the ropes." Now, continued Mr. S. I, too, am going into a dark mine. But it is rich with gems—precious gems, which, when the Master whom we serve comes to make up his jewels, will sparkle in his crown forever. And in again descending into this mine, I wish to know what message I am to bear to our brethren now digging in its treasures, from our country—from New-York. Shall I cheer them with the intelligence, that they must persevere, with the assurance that their friends in the United States are holding on well upon the ropes? *N. Y. Spec.*

Liberality.—The following items appear in the last will and testament of the late Anthony Kennedy, Esq. member of the presbyterian church at Frankford, Pennsylvania:—

1. To the Pennsylvania Missionary Society, 500 acres of land, near the town of Mercer, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

2. To the presbyterian church at Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 298 acres of land, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

2. To the Orphan's Asylum, Philadelphia, 330 acres of land, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

4. To the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, 400 acres in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

To this notice it is deemed right to add, that the same benevolent individual, about eighteen months before his decease, by a donation of $2,500, endowed a scholarship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New-Jersey.—*Philadelphian.*

A Presbytery among the Indians.—By request from the Presbytery of South Alabama, the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, at their late meeting, constituted a new Presbytery, embracing the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The first meeting of the Presbytery is to be held on the Friday preceding the first Sabbath in June next, at Mayhew, one of the missionary stations. A few years since this would have been thought a strange thing enough.—*Conn. Obs.*

Theological Seminary, Gettysburg.—The Lutheran church is said to be extending rapidly in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and especially in the west. It has not generally encouraged theological education.—Their Seminary, however, which commenced operations in Oct. 1826, is rising, and efforts are making to support a second professor, to fill the office, from Germany, and to afford ever facility for the study of German literature. Ten persons have subscribed 100 dollars each, on condition that 100 shares shall be subscribed in 12 months.

Missionaries.—We are requested to state, from a highly respectable authority, that any statement, at any time, in relation to an interference "in regard to the measures of government," by the missionaries employed by the American Board of Foreign Missions, is incorrect; and positively to declare, that so far from any such interference, they have been especially guarded on that point.—*Nat. Intel.*

Sabbath Publications.—A stereotype edition, of 20,000 copies, of the Address of the General Union, has been published in New-York. Dr. Humphrey is revising his Essay on the Divine Institution, Change, and Perpetuity of the Sabbath; and it is expected that a large edition will be soon published.

Charleston.—Benevolent individuals are now erecting a depository for bibles, tracts, &c. and for furnishing accommodations for holding anniversaries and other meetings of benevolent institutions. This building, it is estimated, will cost about $8,000.

Theological Seminary, Danville, Ky.—There are now six individuals, known to us, who stand pledged for $200 each, for the endowment of a professorship in this institution.—*W. Lum.*

A New Year's Resolution.—The Philadelphian states, that on the evening of January 1st, the Pennsylvania Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and the Young Men's Association of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the same purpose, held a meeting in the second presbyterian church, and passed a resolution, that during the year that day commenced, they would entirely abstain from ardent spirits themselves, and endeavour to effect the same in others.

Mechanic's Temperate Society.—A large meeting of young mechanics in the borough of Washington, Pa. was called on the 13th ult for the promotion of temperance and general morality. We rejoice to see the good work going on, and we earnestly hope that this praiseworthy example may not be lost on others. *Philanthropist.*

Recent Publications, of the American Tract Society:—No. 221, Kittredge's Address on the Effects of Ardent Spirits: No. 222, A Sermon for the whole World, (Christ's Sermon on the Mount); and an occasional tract, entitled "Ships' Stores."

At a meeting of the Synod of South-Carolina and Georgia, which closed its late sessions Dec. 21st, Rev. Thomas Goulding, of Lexington, Ga. was appointed a Professor of the Theological Seminary under their direction.—*Ch. Obs.*

Matthew Carey, Esq. of Philadelphia, has made a donation of one hundred dollars to the Colonisation Society, and intends to give the same amount annually for nine years following, in the mode proposed by that philanthropist of New-York, Gerrit Smith, Esq.

The receipts of the American Tract Society during the month of December, amounted to $5 750 03, of which $2 795 27 were donations.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Maine Cumberland conference of churches, (congregational), at its meeting on the 13th ult. resolved that it "will endeavour, with the blessing of God, to supply every destitute church in its connexion, with a faithful evangelical minister in the course of the present year. This resolve was sustained by several interesting addresses, which clearly showed the ability of the churches to carry it into effect."

For the purpose of further prosecuting this resolution, the following were read & accepted:

1. *Resolved*, That the churches connected with this conference ought to raise at least $1300 the present year, for the assistance of feeble churches in their connexion, this being an average of about 50 cts. each communicant.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to each church, to make strenuous and persevering efforts to raise its full proportion of this sum.

3. *Resolved*, That the appropriating committee be instructed to press on those churches, receiving aid from the conference, the necessity of their raising for the conference, the full amount of their proportion.

4. *Resolved*, That the lay members present be a committee to carry the second resolution into effect.

The aggregate thus pledged to the feeble churches, of this county conference, is alledged to be no less than $900.

The following pertinent remarks appear in the report. *Sec. Christian Mirror.*

"If we have the means of accomplishing such a service, the obligation to do it is upon us, and we cannot escape from it. Obligation growing out of the great law of our common sympathies; obligation arising from the common principles of benevolence; obligation especially imposed by the high spiritual sanctions of the gospel. The importance of compassing this object can scarcely need to be argued before this body. Most of these churches now silently soliciting our aid in the establishment and support of the christian ministry among them, must remain destitute of this greatest blessing a community can enjoy, without such aid. The rising generation must there come forward into the stirring scenes and pursuits of human life, ignorant of the holy associations and delights of the Sabbath, and aloof from the restraints and saving efficacy of the gospel. And were it otherwise, were it the case that these churches and congregations, though abandoned by us, might to a considerable extent, enjoy the benefits of religious ordinances, from other christian denominations; there would still exist a most swaying consideration, why they should feel the influence of *our* fostering aid. At this very moment, the assistance of these churches which need and ask help of us, is wanting in the great field of foreign missionary endeavours. Now it is conceived, that every effort connected with the department of home missions, should be directed with a special ultimate reference to the progress of christianity abroad. Our feeble churches should be helped, not so much for the single purpose of furnishing them with the means of salvation, as of preparing and bringing them forward to act as important auxiliaries in communicating those means to others in situations still remote and hopeless. The time must not be far distant, when our whole community will stand up together with us in the high attempt to urge forward the great enterprise of christian charity. But these destitute portions of it will not do this, until they are brought under the influence of those practical views of the gospel that are at present almost exclusively entertained by such denominations of Christians as stand foremost in these enterprises. Here, then, is the motive which should prompt our untiring zeal and activity in this work. The heathen world is looking with waiting and imploring eyes for these weak and depressed churches to *come up to the help of the Lord*, and to make the power of their christian action to be felt on the other side of the globe. But they will look, and wait, and implore in vain, unless our hands raise up these desolations, and give them the power of staying the deeper and more resistless tide of desolation that rolls over pagan lands."

This conference have also a committee of clerical and lay delegates, whose business it is to visit all the churches in the county, inquire into their state, and urge them to "live for Christ," and to be active in the ways of righteousness.

The Boston Recorder presents its readers with a letter from a Domestic Missionary, which contains the following remarks:—

"In the gathering together of the scattered and almost extinguished embers of the fire that once burned on the long decaying altars of God; in rearing those altars anew, and fanning the incipient flame kindled on them, there is so much of patience and perseverance required; so much of faith and hope and love; so much of forbearance and zeal; so much of self-denial and unshrinking boldness; that any man might almost be justified in praying to be excused from occupying such a station, and devoting himself to such labours in the church. We cannot conceive that the trials incident to *any* location in the work of the ministry, are more abundant or severe than those which press upon the spirit of the missionary in a station of comparative obscurity; where the walls of a spiritual temple are to be erected, with stones taken from rubbish over which the winds and storms of heaven have passed unobstructed for many long years; where the raven and the owl have made their nests and brought forth their young; where the eggs of the cockatrice are hatched, and the spider's web is woven, so that he who eateth of their eggs dieth, and that which is crushed breaketh out into a viper; where his helpers are few and his sidelong enemies many; where the note of encouragement is scarcely heard at all, and the sounds of complaint are echoed and re-echoed in his ears by every passing breeze; this man, if any man in the ministry, needs the cheerful and liberal support of all who love Zion. But his work, though arduous, and full of discouragement to a mind of ordinary mould, is yet to be followed by results that will one day draw forth the acclamations of the myriads about the throne. The little praying circle which his influence gives birth to; the Sabbath school over which he pours forth many a fervent prayer, mingled, it may be, with many a tear; the library that his diligence has formed, and his wisdom brought within the reach of some hundred immortal minds; the bible class, the inquiry meeting, the conference, the oft repeated lecture, as well as the ministrations of the sanctuary, will rise up hereafter to recollection, delightfully associated with the conversion of hundreds and thousands, who shall forever sing the song of Moses and the Lamb."

REVIVALS.

Maine—Cumberland Conference.—The committee on the state of the churches reported. The church in *Brunswick* had been blessed with some special attention to religion. The last year has been one of considerable interest to the church in Freeport. In some other churches, there has been more or less special attention to religion.

Rev. Mr. Chapin gave a general view of the pleasing attention to religion, which is still in progress in Pownal

Delegates from other counties also gave in their reports.

In *York county*, several towns had been blessed with some special attention to religion. In Lebanon, there had been a pleasing revival—50 subjects.

Kennebec.—The cause of religion is generally prosperous. Farmington had enjoyed a special revival of religion, which has greatly increased and strengthened that church

Hancock and Waldo.—In general, a very great degree of stupidity; some exceptions. A very pleasing work of grace is now going on in Bucksport. About forty hope in the mercy of God; and as many more are anxious. The revival may be traced to a meeting of the conference in that place.—Some special attention in Castine.—*Ch. Mirror.*

South-Hadley Canal.—Letter from Rev J. F. Griswold, pastor of the church at South-Hadley Canal, to the editors of the Boston Recorder, dated Jan. 6, 1829:—

"I came to this place on the 29th of June. It was then a time of general stupidity. The first indications of special seriousness were about five weeks from the time of my arrival. On the 5th week, in my visits, I found three individuals impressed with a sense of the importance of religion. On Saturday evening of the same week, I appointed a meeting of inquiry. Eleven or twelve were present whose minds seemed to be seriously affected. On the Sabbath following, the assembly appeared solemn, though it was not known generally, that there was any special seriousness. The day of peculiar visitation, when the Spirit seemed to come like a *mighty rushing wind* was the succeeding Tuesday. On this day, in a paper-mill, which afforded employment to 33 individuals, the workmen assembled to engage in their occupations as usual. It was observed, that the hands appeared unusually serious. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, one of the girls became so deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of religion, as to request a pious individual that divine mercy might be supplicated in her behalf. Her request was granted. This caused the feelings of the others to be more fully disclosed and the excitement became quite general; so much so, that the business of the mill was suspended for a time. The hands repaired to a dwelling house for prayer. On returning to the mill, it was found that *one* individual was rejoicing in God her Saviour. This served to render still more deep the impressions of the others; and to cause the throne of grace to be addressed with a greater degree of importunity. In about two hours from the hopeful conversion of the first, there were 13 expressing a hope of having obtained mercy through the merits of the Saviour. During the week, in this village, among a population of less than 250, there were thirty hopeful conversions. In one fortnight, about 60. Among the 33 hands, employed in the paper-mill, only *four* individuals were left without hope. The work continued to advance till the number of hopeful conversions in a population of about 300, became seventy-seven.

"The number added to the congregational church since the commencement of the revival, has been 41. Some have joined churches of other denominations. The congregational church here, five months since, had only 24 members. They were as sheep without a shepherd.—Through the interposition of Heaven they have now a pastor, and an increase of members to the number of 73. Some have been received by letter."

Weston, Con.—A letter from a gentleman in Weston, to the editors of the New-York Observer, says—"There has been a revival in this place, the past year. Sabbath school instruction is much sought for here."

New Jersey.—A letter from a gentleman in New-Jersey to the editors of the New-York Observer, says, "The Lord is drawing near, to bless our state. In seven or eight congregations belonging to our denomination, it may be said that there is a revival of religion."

Several of the places above referred to, have been mentioned in our hearing; but perhaps it would not be expedient to name them at present. The past year has not been attended, in New-Jersey, (and the same may be said of this vicinity generally), with the usual manifestations of God's mercy, in the conviction and conversion of sinners. In the last narrative of the New-Jersey *Synod*, it was stated that out of 115 churches under their care, only *four* have been visited "by the remarkable effusions of the Holy Spirit." We hope that a brighter day is dawning upon the churches, and that greater things than these will soon rejoice the hearts of those who wish well to Zion.

The Year Past.—Perhaps the accessions to the church in the United States have never been so numerous: In one state 7,000 souls; in another, little less than 10,000, in one denomination alone. The showers of heavenly influence have been numerous and abundant. And if New-England can remember better years of the right hand of the Most High, she may still rejoice, that while she is favoured less, others have received more distinguished blessings.—*Boston Recorder.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: *FEBRUARY* 3, 1829.

Prominent Trait of Teachers of False Religion.—We do not pretend to have done full justice to the sermon which bears this title. See first page. Our limits are quite too narrow for such purposes. The sermon, however, is chiefly remarkable for a happy arrangement of thought, in relation to a subject of great interest. Nor are Universalists, or Scinians, or Christ-ians, or empty formalists, the only classes to which the illustrations of the sermon will be found applicable. All preachers who handle the word of God deceitfully, have an influence more or less direct, towards keeping sinners quiet in their condition. Whether this is done by misrepresentations of the nature of sin, the character of the sinner, or the attributes of God, the practical result is substantially the same. Nor is the case materially different, where the sword of the Spirit is "hung with garlands," or turned voluntarily aside from the mark, or wielded in such an infrequent and slothful manner, as necessarily to avoid doing execution. In all these cases, no doubt, it will be seen at last that the preacher possessed in effect the prominent trait of a teacher of false religion.

There is indeed one erroneous style of preaching—we mean the antinomian—which at first view might seem to form an exception from these remarks. But a moment's reflection will show that it does not. Danger, in the abstract is not the circumstance which brings sinners at the foot of the cross. It is a deep sense of guilt and unworthiness. That style of preaching which almost necessarily drives sinners into the ranks of fatalism, is but ill calculated to make them feel their guilt, and apply in earnest for the blood of sprinkling.

But we must not enlarge. The direction of the bible in reference to false teachers is, "Go NOT AFTER THEM, NOR FOLLOW THEM." It is a wise direction—a direction given by the pen of inspiration; and those who refuse to obey it will do so at their peril. Thoughtless reader! remember this!

Obituary Notices.—Among the short obituary notices which are current at the present day we often meet with such extracts as the following:—

"She had always sustained a commendable deportment and moral character; but in her last illness, we have reason to believe, she experienced the religion of the blessed Saviour, and died in the triumphs of the christian faith."

Are not such statements objectionable? Do they not tend insensibly to lead the mind of the reader to attach too much importance to a death bed repentance? There is, in such cases, no exhibition of the *fruits of holy living*. And the bare possibility that some few have been snatched from the gates of destruction, just at the last moment of the eleventh hour of life, is but a slender circumstance, to stand against the multiplied testimony of sick-bed reformations, where the patients unexpectedly recovering, have relapsed into sin.

Sandwich Islands.—By a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the American Board, which has been kindly put into our hands, we learn that a vessel is about this time, or within a very few days, to embark for the Sandwich Islands. Supplies, such as are indispensible, will be forwarded to the missionaries from Boston; and probably, if letters were immediately sent by mail, to the care of the Secretary, at the missionary rooms in that city, they would still be in season.

National Expense for Intemperance.—Who would have supposed that the inhabitants of our nation expend annually for ardent spirits, to the destruction of thirty or forty thousand lives, five times the amount of a sum equal to the United States revenue—say 120,000,000 dollars, as the tax for intemperance! Yet by the following result of calculations, which appear in the Christian Almanack, for the present year, this would appear to be the fact:—

The People of the U. States to Intemperance, Dr.

1. To 56,000,000 gallons of spirits at fifty cents per gallon,	$28.000.000
2. 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at four cents per hour,	53,760 000
3. To the support of 150,000 paupers,	7.500,000
4. To losses by depravity of 45,000 criminals,	*unknown, but immense.*
5. To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons, (relatives of drunkards),	*incalculable.*
6 and 7. To the ruin of at least 30,000 and probably 40,000 souls annually,	*infinite! unspeakable!*
8. To loss by the premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life,	30,000,000
9. To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c. &c. &c.	*unknown, but very great.*
Certain pecuniary loss, (in round numbers).	$120,000.000

This sum would pay off our national debt in six months; it would build twelve such canals as the grand Erie and Hudson canal, *every year*; it would support a navy four times as large as that of Great-Britain; it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of our principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America; it would support a missionary or teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe! How prosperous might this country be; what blessings might it confer on the world if it were only relieved from the curse of intemperance!

Pittsburgh "Christian Herald."—No. 1, of a paper bearing this title, has been received. It takes the place of "The Spectator," now discontinued, and is about the size of its early predecessor, the "Pittsburgh Recorder." That journal, we believe, was the first religious newspaper ever published west of the Allegany mountains.

Rev. Dr. M'Auley, of New-York, was, on the 26th ult. unanimously elected pastor of the first presbyterian church of Philadelphia.

Several communications are in waiting for the next number, among which are "HUR," "H." "W. P. J." a communication from the Presbytery of Oswego; and one on the subject of intemperance.

The Oneida Presbytery meet this day at 11 o'clock.

The Trustees of Oneida Academy meet tomorrow.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Jan. 24.—In Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In Assembly, the bill to pay Cornelius Higgins $250, with interest, for building a blockhouse at Salina, in 1794, passed the committee of the whole.

A short time was spent, in committee of the whole, on the bill to construct the Chenango canal; but no question was taken.

A joint resolution was passed, to appoint a comptroller and attorney-general on Tuesday.

Monday, Jan. 26.—The Senate concurred in the resolution from the Assembly, to appoint a comptroller and attorney-general on Tuesday.

Some time was spent on a bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner, to reside in the city of Philadelphia, to take the acknowledgments of deeds, &c. to be recorded in this state.

In Assembly, Mr. Edgerton, from the committee of privileges and elections, made a report on the petition of Daniel W. Bostwick, of Seneca county, claiming a seat in the house, in place of Septimus Evans. It appears, from the report, that a sufficient number of votes were rejected by the canvassers, containing the name of Mr. Bostwick, variously abbreviated, which, had they been allowed, would have given him a majority of *three* over Mr Evans.—The committee, therefore, reported resolutions, vacating the seat of Mr. Evans, and admitting Mr. Bostwick.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the report was committed to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill relative to clerks in post offices; which was so amended as to exempt ten in New-York, five in Albany, Hudson, Troy and Schenectady, three in Utica, Rochester, Buffalo and Canandaigua, two in Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Auburn and Geneva, and one in all other places, from military duty.

Mr. Austin said there were twenty persons employed in the New-York post office, and he was for exempting that number.

Mr. Hascall moved to add, "and all other male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45."

Before any vote was taken, the committee rose and reported.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.—In Senate, Mr. M'Carty, from the select committee on so much of the message of the Governor as relates to elections, made a report in part, and brought in a bill directing justices of the peace to be elected at the annual town meeting, instead of the general election; to take effect on the first of January, 1830. The committee propose to make a further report on subjects contained in the message referred to them. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole, and together with the report, ordered printed.

The committee of the whole passed the bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner, in each of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to take the acknowledgments of deeds, &c. to be recorded in this state. It was so amended, as to authorise the mayors of those cities respectively to act as such commissioners, instead of appointing persons specially for that purpose.

The Senate then proceeded to nominate a comptroller of this state; when Silas Wright received 19 votes: Gamaliel H. Barstow, 4; and Jabez D. Hammond, 1. Whereupon Mr Wright was declared duly nominated on the part of the Senate.

The Senate next proceeded to nominate an attorney general; when Greene C. Bronson received 20 votes; and Samuel M. Hopkins, 4. Whereupon Mr. Bronson was declared duly nominated by the Senate.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to exempt clerks in post-offices from military duty, and it was referred to a select committee.

The House then proceeded to nominate an attorney-general for this state; when Greene C. Bronson received 86 votes; Samuel M. Hopkins, 23; and Benjamin F. Butler, 2.—Whereupon Mr. Bronson was declared to be duly nominated on the part of the House.

The House next proceeded to nominate a comptroller; when Silas Wright received 83 votes: Gamaliel H. Barstow, 24: George Huntington, 2; and there were three scattering votes. Whereupon Mr. Wright was declared to be duly nominated by the House.

The Senate then attended in the assembly-chamber; the nomination of the two houses were found to agree; and *Silas Wright*, was declared to be duly elected comptroller, and *Greene C. Bronson*, attorney-general.

The bill to incorporate the Canajoharie and Sharon turnpike company, was read the third time. Mr. Dickson appealed to the experience of members, whether turnpikes were not the worst roads in the state. Incorporations for this purpose, might be useful in a mountainous country, where the population was sparse; but they were not necessary in a thickly settled country. Mr. Hascall was opposed to turnpikes altogether. All roads should be free. He doubted the right of the legislature to make such incorporations. In the opinion of some they were unconstitutional. Mr. Randall replied, and defended the bill; when on the suggestion of Mr. Johnson, that it was a thin house, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill relative to land purchased of the first Christian and Orchard party of Oneida Indians was passed in committee of the whole.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, further to extend the time for the payment of monies loaned by the commissioners of loans, was taken up in committee of the whole; but no vote was taken upon it.

In Assembly, the bill for the relief of Cornelius Higgins, was read the third time and passed; ayes 99, noes 14. Also, the bill to incorporate the Canajoharie and Sharon turnpike company; ayes 94, noes 13.

A report was received from Abraham Dally, inspector of domestic distilled spirits in New-York. During 1828, he inspected 111,504 gasks at 6 cents, making $6690 24. Two deputies, one quarter each, is $3345 12. Mr. Tower moved that this report be printed. The Speaker observed that there were not five lines in it. Mr. Tower replied that this subject would probably excite considerable interest this session, and it was important that the members should have all information on the subject. The motion to print prevailed. A member, in an under tone, suggested that it should be printed in a *pamphlet form*.

The bill authorising the Oneida county loan commissioners, to sell certain land, was passed in committee of the whole.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—In Senate, the Governor transmitted, at the request of the Governor of Georgia, a report and resolution of the General Assembly of that state, on the subject of the rights and sovereignty of the states, and the encroachments on them by the general government. The resolution concurs with a resolution of the Legislature of South-Carolina, on the subject of the rights and powers of the states. Referred to the select committee on the Governor's message on the same subject.

Mr. Viele, pursuant to notice, brought in a bill directing the manner of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President. [It provides that the electors be chosen at the general election next preceding the choice of President and Vice-President, by a general ticket and by a plurality of votes.] Referred to the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to elections.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill from the Assembly, to extend the time of payment of the monies loaned by the commissioners of loans. It was so amended, as to require those officers to pay into the treasury all the principal sums of those loans which shall be paid in to them, instead of re loaning them as heretofore practised; and to exempt the loan of 1786 from its operation, so that the time for paying the loans of that year will not be extended. In this shape the bill passed the committee.

The bill directing justices of the peace to be chosen at the annual town meeting, instead of the general election, passed the committee of the whole; and the report was laid on the table.

In Assembly, the bill to authorise the loan commissioners in Oneida county to sell certain lands, was read the third time and passed.

A report was received from Robert Snow, an inspector of pot and pearl ashes in New-York. He states that pots are now worth $150 per ton, and pearls $140. The quantity in market does not exceed 3500 or 4000 barrels, and is daily diminishing. Last year, at the same time, there was not less than 20,000 bbls. in market. As to what is necessary to improve the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, he says that the best pot-ashes are procured from clean house ashes, and the best pearls from field ashes; the attention be paid by the manufacturer to keep the salt and brine from the kettles; and that one of the great secrets of the preservation of these articles, is in the quality of the barrels. It is essential that the barrels be good, of white oak, seasoned, are the best. This report was ordered to be printed.

The resolutions reported by the committee of elections, vacating the seat of Septimus Evans of Seneca county, and admitting Daniel W Bostwick in his place, were adopted unanimously; and Mr. Bostwick took his seat.

Friday, Jan. 30.—In Senate, the business transacted was unimportant.

In Assembly, Mr. Titus, from the committee to whom was referred the petition from New-York, on the subject of slavery in the district of Columbia, made a report and introduced a resolution, requesting our senators and representatives in Congress, to use their endeavours to effect the passage of a law to abolish slavery in said district.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill, to make the Chenango Canal. The report of the canal committee was read, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 23d of December, have been received at New-York.

Russians & Turks.—By all the accounts from the continent of Europe, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser), it would seem, that the Russians have been forced to raise the siege of Silistria, and to retreat towards the Danube. The season is stated to have been very unfavourable, and the weather inclement and severe. The Grand Seignor is said to be determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, and at every hazard; and has given orders for the recapture of Varna, cost what it may. And if the accounts are to be relied on, that the Russian garrison consists of only 6000 men, we should think he stands a chance at least of accomplishing his object. How much dependence is to be placed upon these accounts, time will disclose.

On the other hand, it is stated that the accounts in German papers, of the reverses sustained by the Russians in their retreat into winter-quarters, have proved gross exaggerations.

It appears that Constantinople had already began to feel a scarcity of provisions, and that great anxiety was felt for the arrival of a convoy (said to be 120 ships) from Alexandria, with wheat, which was very likely to be intercepted by the Russians at the Dardanelles. The fate of this convoy may, therefore, be of great importance.

England.—The Earl of Liverpool, so long prime minister of Great-Britain, died on the 4th of December, aged 59.

The Young Queen of Portugal was presented to the King of England on the 22d December, with great parade, and, according to a government paper, with "all the honours due to a crowned head."

Revolt in Mexico.—Recent letters from Vera-Cruz state, that on the night of the 30th of November, the militia of the city of Mexico, to the number of 3000 men, took possession of the barracks which contained the parks of artillery, and fortified themselves. The Governor's troops made two unsuccessful attacks upon the revolters, and were repulsed and driven from the city, in the second instance, after a cannonading of twenty-four hours. It was estimated that the killed and wounded on both sides, would not exceed two hundred. The plundering of Spanish property continued until the 5th of December, when it ceased, and tranquility was restored. A letter from a gentleman at Mexico, to his correspondent in New-York, estimates the amount of plunder, in goods and specie, at eight or ten millions of dollars. It does not appear that any American property was molested. "All the change that has been made in the ministry," says the writer from Mexico, "is the minister of war, Gen. Guerrero being in the place of Pedrazza." Mr. Poinsett remained at Mexico.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—In alluding to the proceedings of Congress, in the last Recorder, we overlooked the circumstance, that in Senate, on Monday the 19th ult. Mr. Johnson, from the committee on the post-office and post-roads, to whom had been referred several petitions in relation to the transportation and opening of the mails on the Sabbath, made a report concluding with a resolution, "that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." The committee consider any legislation on this subject to be improper, inasmuch as any legislative interference would have a tendency to unite religious institutions with the government, which was a social and political institution only. The report was read, the resolution of the committee adopted, and the report ordered to be printed.

Petitions on the same subject continue to be presented to the House of Representatives; but it is hardly to be expected that they will meet with a different fate from those presented to the Senate.

Since the above report was made to the Senate, we observe nothing in the proceedings of either house worthy of notice.

Legislative Caucus.—At the legislative caucus held at the capitol, on the evening preceding the appointment of a comptroller and attorney-general—101 members being present—on the first ballot for comptroller, Silas Wright, of St. Lawrence, had 53 votes; Charles Dayan, of Lewis, 26; Grant B. Baldwin, of Tioga, 12; Nathaniel Pitcher, 4; John Sudam, 1. Mr. Wright having a majority of all the votes, was declared to be nominated.

For attorney-general, there were four ballots, and the votes were as follows:—On the first ballot, for Greene C. Bronson, of Utica, 37; Benj'n F. Butler, of Albany, 35; John Sudam, of Ulster, 29. Second ballot—Bronson, 45; Butler, 31; Sudam, 25. Third ballot—Bronson, 48; Butler, 39; Sudam, 13. Fourth ballot, Bronson, 55; Butler, 39; Sudam, 6. On the last ballot, Mr. Bronson having a majority, was declared to be nominated.

The appointment took place the next day, as will be seen under the legislative head.

Banks.—On Monday of last week, Gov. Van Buren communicated to the legislature, the plan in relation to banks, alluded to in his message at the commencement of the session. This "plan," which is very long, is the production of Joshua Forman, Esq. formerly of Onondaga, now of New-Jersey. His Excellency, in his message accompanying it, observes, that "although this plan is somewhat novel; yet connected as it is with the most important object of your present duties, it is at least worthy of your deliberate attention." He complains, that the "necessarily imperfect notice taken of the subject in his message, has called forth expressions of disapprobation from those whose opinions are entitled to much respect." This he attributes to a misapprehension of the proposed measure, (a very natural one, we should think, from the phraseology of the message), in believing "that it is designed to cast on solvent banks, an immediate and unqualified responsibility for all those who might become insolvent." This (he says) is not the case. Instead of that immediate, undefined and unlimited responsibility, it is proposed to substitute for the payment of a gross sum to the state, which has sometimes been exacted as a consideration for the exclusive privilege granted, (and which is still advocated by some), the creation of a permanent fund, to be held as a security against all losses which our citizens may hereafter sustain, through the failure of banks. This fund is be raised gradually, and in a manner little burthensome to the banks; to be at all times kept good by them, and instead of going into the public treasury for the general benefit, is to be applied to protect from actual loss, those of our constituents who would otherwise suffer from the failure of banks, improvidently chartered by the state, or unskilfully managed by those to whom they were granted; and whose paper, in the present unavoidable state of our currency, our citizens can scarcely be said to have the option to take or refuse. To this is added a system of supervision, which, if fairly carried into effect, cannot fail, it would seem, to protect the contributing banks against further calls; to preserve the fund, and give to our paper currency the utmost credit and stability." With this explanation, his Excellency asks for the proposed plan a full and unbiassed consideration.

The committee of the Senate, on the subject of banks, have made a long report to that body, recommending it as the true interest and policy of the state, that the charters of the old banks should be renewed; at least such of them as have shown that they are solvent, and have conducted their business with propriety and good faith. The committee consider the question of renewing the old charters, and that of granting new ones, as separate considerations, which ought to be decided solely on their respective merits.

"Let us Alone."—The shipping interest of our sea-coast is beginning to move upon the subject of the tariff, and a concerted cry of "let us alone," will soon be echoed by the whole phalanx. A meeting has been held in Boston, which denounces the tariff somewhat roundly, and a paper has been started in Philadelphia, by the same interest, called the "*Free Trade Advocate*." By these movements we see that the opposition is concentrating, and is to be met and encountered in a body. Let the forces be fairly drawn out, upon both sides, and we fear not the result. It is the interest of a few opposed to the welfare of many, against which the battle is to be fought. The country needs the tariff to sustain her interests, and her representatives will steadily vote for its continuance. A discussion of the question, in publications devoted to the shipping interests, will be useful, as it will call out all the arguments of both parties. We hope the writers of the "*Free Trade Advocate*" will not attempt to restrict the "let us alone" policy to any one branch or pursuit. They will not, of course, violate consistency, by asking any kind of protection for our flag, in distant seas. In this respect, as in all others, commerce must be left to take care of itself, lest government should be considered as officiously encroaching upon vested rights. Formerly, the depredations of a pirate were deemed a matter of governmental concern; and the call for help was ever loud and long, by the shipping interest, when these outrages occurred. But as there is no difference in the principle, between protecting ships against maritime pirates and guarding manufacturers against the same species of depredations on shore, we presume all assistance of the former kind will be refused by the "free trade" gentlemen, in order to make room for well-founded complaints against any protection of landed interests. One thing is certain: If the tariff ever is repealed, and the system of "let us alone" ever adopted in this country, it will be alike by sea and land. No bill, abrogating the existing tariff, can become a law, without containing a provision for the recal of all our fleets from the protecting service in which they are now engaged, and other enactments, equally detrimental to the interests of commerce. Such a measure is not desired by the friends of the tariff; but it will be resorted to, should the "let us alone" theorists insist upon seeing their theory fully extended to national practice.—*Buffalo Jour.*

Special Court in Jefferson County.—The Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, have authorised the holding of a special court of oyer and terminer in Jefferson county, to commence on the first Tuesday of March, and to continue for a term not exceeding one month. We are informed, (says the Albany Daily Advertiser), that this special term will be held for the purpose of traversing an indictment, as a nuisance, lately found against a mill-dam in that county, which is said to cause sickness and death among the inhabitants of the surrounding country. We are also informed, that the judge of that circuit refused to try the indictment at the late term, in consequence of some supposed interest of his in the question; and those interested are very desirous to have a decision, during the present winter, that they may, if possible, escape the inconveniences of another warm season. The court is to be held by Judge Cowan, of the 4th circuit, and the judges of the county court of Jefferson county.

Mr. Rush, secretary of the treasury, has been for several days so seriously indisposed as to be confined to his bed. From the urgent nature of much of the business in the treasury department, the President has authorised Mr. Southard, secretary of the navy, to perform the duties of secretary of the treasury, during Mr. Rush's illness.

Hops.—From the report of E. A. LeBreton, inspector of hops in Albany, made to the Legislature, it appears that during 1828, he inspected 1263 bales of hops, weighing 277,502 pounds, raised in the following counties:—Madison 151,268; Otsego 13,467; Onondaga 16,962; Herkimer 4,329; Columbia 1,616; Monroe 2,369; Franklin 2,336; Oneida 76,366; Saratoga 990; Chenango 925; Oswego 347; Bennington, Vt. 527. The amount of fees is $277 50. The inspector says the raisers have done their work much better the present season, and the hops have gone into market a much better sample, than for years back. The average price of hops has been about 9 1-2 cents per pound. This low price has partly been occasioned by the large quantity remaining in store, of the previous year's growth, and partly from the depression of the brewing business in the state.

Dueling.—The following dueling oath is prescribed in a late law of the Legislature of Georgia: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I have not, since the first day of January, 1829, been engaged in a duel, either directly or indirectly, as principal or second; nor have I given or accepted, or knowingly carried and delivered, a challenge or message, purporting to be a challenge, either verbally or written, to fight the person of another, in the state of Georgia, or elsewhere, at sword point, pistol, or other deadly weapon; so help me God."

Fatal Duel.—A duel was recently fought between two members of the South-Carolina Legislature, and one of them was killed on the spot. The ex Governor of the state (Wilson) was his second!

Another Factory burnt.—On the 19th ult. the Saxon and Leicester woollen factory at Framingham, took fire from spontaneous combustion, and was entirely consumed. The property was insured in Boston, $26,000 at the Merchant's and $26,000 at the Manufacturer's office. This, it is said, will about cover the loss.

The National Intelligencer says—"It gives us pleasure to learn, that the revenue of the United States, for the last quarter of the past year, has exceeded by half a million of dollars, the amount at which it was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report."

Lately, at a shooting match in Dummerston Vt. a musket ball entered the window of a room, where some persons were sitting, engaged at cards, and after passing through the thigh of Mr. Bradford Kelly, the ball lodged in the side of Mr. Geo. Pierce, a young man belonging to Westmoreland, N. H. who uttered an exclamation of grief, and fell to rise no more.

Gov. Murphy, of Alabama, has expressed his belief that not more than *two-thirds* the usual amount of ardent spirits has been consumed in that state during the past year.

WATERTOWN PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Watertown will hold its annual meeting at Watertown, on the second Tuesday in February, at 2 o'clock, P. M. G. S. BOARDMAN, *Clk.*

MARRIAGES.

In New-Hartford, on the 21st ult. by Rev Mr Treadway, Mr *Maynard French*, merchant, of Albany, to Miss *Julia Ann Eames*, grand-daughter of Judge Sanger, of New-Hartford.

In Vernon, on the 19th ult. by Rev Mr Woodruff, Mr *Ira S. Hitchcock*, merchant, to Miss *Abigail M. Schuyler*, both of Vernon.

DEATHS.

In Mayfield, Montgomery county, N. Y. on the 2d ult. Mr. SAMUEL ROOT, aged 43 years. He had retired to his lodgings in usual health, after attending a religious meeting, in which he was observed to take a deep and peculiar interest. Not arising in the morning, at his accustomed hour, a member of the family went to awake him, and made the painful and unexpected discovery that his spirit had taken its flight.

Mr. Root was a decided and consistent Christian. Deeply impressed with the responsibility resting upon him, as a parent, his earnest prayer was, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do," in the religious instruction of those committed to his care. He made the resolve of Joshua his own, "As for me, and my house, we will serve the Lord." In the church, of which he was a member and an officer, he exerted an extensive and salutary influence. He ever manifested a deep concern for the prosperity of Zion, and mourned over the lukewarmness of a declining church; and his supplications for the impenitent were fervent and unceasing. He had witnessed revivals of religion, and often spake of them as the glory of our happy country. As an elder in the church, he had few superiors. His ardent piety, sound judgment, and discriminating mind, enabled him, on all occasions, to decide correctly, and act with energy and firmness. The time and circumstances of his removal are to us mysterious—being the only surviving parent of three interesting sons, the youngest about six years old, and a pillar in an infant church, under the direction of a Missionary Board. But he has gone; his walk on earth is done. He laid himself down for the rest of the night, and slept the sleep of death; "he shall awake not till the heavens be no more." How deeply should this providence impress us on all the living, the following declaration of our Lord; "Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

In the last letter which he ever wrote to his only surviving brother, to whom he had entrusted the care of one of his sons—a letter received a few days before his death—he gives directions which are worthy of every christian parent.

"You will give suitable instruction and reproof to my motherless little son, and keep a steady eye on his spiritual welfare. Let him be present in your family devotions, and teach him that he must die. I think I do not forget him; he has been the subject of a mother's prayers, which I doubt not are registered in heaven, and which I hope will not lose all their efficacy by being offered in unison with my own."—*Communicated.*

In this village, on the 28th ult. Mrs *Susan Ostrom*, widow of the late Hon David Ostrom, aged 75.

In Albany, on the 25th ult. Mrs *Helen Maria Paige*, wife of John K. Paige, Esq. one of the clerks of the supreme court, and daughter of the Hon Joseph C. Yates, aged 31.

In Westfield, Mass. on the 23d ult. Mrs *Sarah Shepard*, widow of the late Gen William Shepard, aged 88.

In New-Haven, Conn. on the 26th ult. Dr *Nathan Smith*, professor in the medical institution of Yale College, and one of the most learned and distinguished physicians and surgeons in the United States, aged 67.

In Dedham, Mass. on the 23d ult. Dr *J. Fisher Ames*, son of the late Hon Fisher Ames, of that town.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscribers being about to close their Business, offer their remaining stock of DRY GOODS, at a small advance, for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants, wishing to replenish, will do well to call and examine their Stock; and all others wishing to obtain *bargains*, are requested to call; as they are determined to close their concern.

All persons having claims against the Subscribers are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted are respectfully solicited to make immediate payment. ROOT & WIGHTMAN.

Utica, Jan. 30, 1829. 5w3

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

PROPOSALS will be received, until Monday the 16th day of February next, for building an additional Stone Edifice to the Theological Seminary at Auburn, of the following dimensions, to wit: length 80 feet; breadth 40 feet; three stories high, besides the basement, which will be about nine feet high; the whole to be divided into suitable halls or entries, and twelve rooms on each floor. The Building is to be fully enclosed, and to framed, internally, as to be completely prepared for finishing, to wit, with all the joists and studs for the floors, partitions and doors. All the materials to be furnished by the contractor. A more particular description of the plan may be had, by applying to Dr. RICHARDS, at the Seminary, or to the Subscriber. D. C. LANSING.

Auburn, Jan. 29, 1829. 5w2

SWELLED NECK.

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint, I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1829. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at their present session, for an act to incorporate the Remsen Academy or High School.

Remsen, Jan. 5, 1829. 2w6

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.

J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal,

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.

Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
30 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FISH.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 100 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 62

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

Go, traveller; still onward go,
And if the scene be fair,
If mountains shade, and waters flow,
And woods and fields be there,
Thou must not rest among the flowers,
Nor linger in the fairy bowers.

Go, traveller; and if the sky
Be stormy, wild, and drear,
And torrents fall, and lightnings fly,
And thunders fright thine ear,
Fly not to hide thy trembling form,
Where caverns deep shut out the storm.

And while amid the desert land,
Thou tread'st the unknown way,
Fear not the red, the scorching sand,
Nor the hot noontide ray:
The God of Israel guides thee right,
With cloud by day, with fire by night.

And when in darkness round thy camp,
The howling wild beasts roam,
The Spirit's fire, the Gospel's lamp,
Shall fright the wanderers home,
To hide them is their mountain dens,
Their rugged caves, and savage glens.

Beside the blue horizon's verge,
A glorious city stands,
Before it spreads a swelling surge,
Around it angel bands.
Faith, with her glass of softest light,
Displays it to thy wondering sight.

Poor weary traveller, thy home
Within that city lies;
When foes, of savage nations, come,
Think on that glorious prize,
Then fire thine heart, and nerve thy hand,
And join thee with Immanuel's band.

Thou canst not pass along in peace;
On, on to battle press!
Their hosts shall fall, their warfare cease,
In utter helplessness.
The God of armies bends thy bow,
Directs thy sword, and quells the foe.

A combat comes, severer still;
Thy dearest earthly friend
May turn away from Zion's hill,
And back his footsteps bend.
Thou must from that companion part,
Regardless of thy bleeding heart.

His flowery path thou must not tread,
The mountain pass is thine;
Dark are the rocks that shade thy head,
Yet trees around them twine,
And many a bright oasis stands
To cheer thee in those desert lands.

Soon shalt thou come to Jordan's side,
And hear its billows chafe;
Dread not the darkly rolling tide,
Poor traveller, thou art safe;
One parting pang, one struggle more,
And thou art on the heavenly shore.

What glittering sights are those around?
What music meets thine ear?
Who, who is he with glory crown'd?
Here, ransom'd sinner, here,
Forever bow, forever praise,
Through bright, eternal, blissful days.

Lining the Psalm.—This custom originated in the scarcity of books, or perhaps in the want of ability to read. In many places, it is still continued through the sanction of custom; and in not a few, it is occasionally resorted to, in evening meetings, to save the trouble of carrying books. But, evidently, it is one of those abuses which ought no longer to be tolerated, under any circumstances. It is but offering the lame, the blind, and the torn, in sacrifice. To say nothing of the time spent in "vain speculations"—nothing of the dull monotony of the reading—nothing of the confusion of sense and meaning, or the destruction of sentiment, which takes place, both in the poetry and the tune; the single circumstance that the mind of the singer is continually upon the stretch to retain the words in memory, instead of being at full leisure to raise its thoughts and emotions to the great object of worship—should be sufficient forever to banish the practice from the churches. Our God is a God of order, and not of confusion; a God that will not be mocked. He will make no allowance for sloth, or negligence, or penuriousness. Those who worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth.

We are aware that this custom has been perpetuated without much consideration; and that many of the pious have no suspicion of its real tendency. Nor are we ignorant of the further fact, that the latter are ever ready to excuse themselves in not removing abuses, with the plea that they are not judges of music. This plea, especially in the present instance, is entirely nugatory. If any one doubts it, let him go into meetings where some traces of articulation are discernible among the performers, and the continual mistakes, and mumblings, and omissions, and contradictions, that strike his ear, will soon cure him of his incredulity.

We could wish that this subject might be taken up in earnest—that it might at least be impartially examined, on christian principles. For the result of such an examination we can entertain no fears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Home Missionary.

A STRUGGLE IN DEATH.

[Furnished by a Clergyman.]

The subject of the following memoir was a young lady, in the western part of Virginia; who, for several years, had been a bright example of christian piety, while surrounded with a numerous family of thoughtless brothers and sisters. Her parents were disposed to speak well of religion; but while her mother had, late in life, professed to be on the Lord's side, her father felt easy in being unconnected with the church. The situation of the family seemed to be an important reason, why this amiable youth should wish to live for the advantage of those whom she loved as her own soul. But an affection of the lungs was praying on her vitals, and hurried her early to her heavenly home.

As I lived in the neighbourhood, I often went to visit her, and conversed with her relative to the exercises and state of her mind. Her feelings were heavenly, and strongly marked a soul in full march to a heavenly country. Yet she complained that she did not feel her confidence as strong, nor her hopes as lively, as she had often felt them, in the early part of her christian life. She could not dare to doubt that the Friend of sinners had loosed the bonds of sin from her heart, and bound her with the cords of his divine love; that she could call him her portion—precious, and altogether lovely.—But still she felt an absence of the love she once felt, and her heart was deeply pained on account of it.

Only some of the occurrences of the last evening of her life are intended to be noted here. She had sent for me to visit her as speedily as I could, sensible that her end was just at hand. When I reached her, I found her overwhelmed in darkness and almost sunk in despair. "O," said she, grasping my hand with the strength of a death-pang, "I am a lost soul, a self-deceived soul." I enquired why she would draw such conclusions? She replied: "When I first engaged in the Lord's service, if I ever did, I felt such a joy and peace in my heart, as I had never felt on earth before. I could lean on the promises of Jesus Christ, and rejoice, as I then thought, to be entirely disposed of by him; and whether I stayed on earth, or laid me down in the grave, was alike, just as my heavenly Friend would please. But O, how changed—how changed my condition now!" Here a flood of tears came to her relief for a moment.

When she was a little composed, I suggested to her that this life was the place of conflict; that the Lord never intended to give, to any of his people, a full discharge from the warfare on this side the grave, and that, while the Lord dealt thus with her, it was a good evidence that he dealt with her as with a dear child. Remarking that, "whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth," &c. she answered:—"My case is peculiar. I fear that I have acted so faithless a part, that I must have been a deceived soul all along. I was the only professor in this family, for years; and when I felt my mind clouded and my comforts languishing, I was unwilling the family should see, in me, any thing that would induce them to think religion uncomfortable. I strove to hide every thing from them. I had been backward to talk to them about the comforts of religion; and I had no heart to intimate that I had any fears. Now, in this unhappy frame, I *must die!* O, how *can* I die, in this dreadful state of darkness? My heart sinks within me, when I feel I am dying, in such a hopeless condition. But what lies heaviest of all, on my heart, is that I must leave before my father, my brothers and sisters, such a sample of death-bed exercises, in one who had so long been a professor of religion! Must they stumble over my wretched unchristian darkness and deadness, and be forever lost?"

Here the struggle seemed as though it would overpower nature altogether. After prayer, when she could again speak, she said, "I have grieved the Holy Spirit, and now I feel none of his comforts. I have been ashamed of Jesus, my best friend, and now he seems to have left me. How can I die in this situation?" I repeated the promise: "I will never leave thee. When thou passest through the water, I will be with thee; neither shall the floods overflow thee. Trust in the Lord forever." She said, "O, could I call him mine, as I once could do—could I but feel his promised grace my support, I would rejoice to meet death, nor fear the cold messenger of my heavenly Father. Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me." I endeavoured to point her to the fulness and suitableness of the provisions of the gospel, repeating the gracious language of the prophet: "Who is there among you that feareth the Lord—that walketh in darkness and hath *no* light? let him put his trust in the Lord, and stay upon his God:" That God would bruise Satan under her feet, and support her with his rod and staff, while she walked through the valley of the shadow of death.

Her mind now seemed somewhat composed as her bodily strength was exhausted. I again prayed with her, and retired to another apartment—having bidden her, as I tho't, a last farewell, till we should meet beyond the grave.

About an hour and a half after, one of the family called me to return, alledging she was near her end, but wished to see me. As I entered her chamber, she beckoned with her hand to me, while more than mortal sweetness sat in her countenance. "O," said she, as I took her by the hand, "my loved friend, the struggle is all over. *I am now ready to go.* I can go rejoicing through all these clouds and darkness, with Jesus as my companion. Yes, I can lay me down at his feet, and venture all in his hand.—Death has lost all his terrors. Yes, *I do feel that I am now ready to go.*"

She afterwards called for her father, and kissed him with the cold lip of death; and said, "Father, I was afraid you would know what awful darkness hung over my soul; but I am glad I am able to tell you, my sorrows are gone, and I feel that Jesus is my portion. I am not afraid to die. O, father, weep not for me; but prepare to meet me in heaven." With a heavenly calm, she shook hands with all in the room, while yet standing between the gate-posts of death, and bid them farewell. In about a half hour afterwards, she sweetly slept her life away, as on the bosom of her heavenly Friend. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my *last* end be like his."

Her death seemed to be the occasion of several of the family becoming awake to their immortal interests, who have since made a profession of religion, devoting themselves to the Lord.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

"In the village of ——, there lived an opulent and worldly family, consisting of a gentleman, a lady, and a large household of children. The mother of the lady also resided with them, who had for some years been confined to her bed. Her pains were so severe, that she seldom or never slept beyond one o'clock in the morning. Having previously lived a life of gaiety, she found that when the days of darkness drew on, she had no inward resource of comfort. Her family and friends tried to cheer her in the day time by vain conversation and flattery; and in the night she had recurrence to a plan of her own, which was, to have a safe-lamp on the bed, and a constant supply of novels. Her daughter, who was anxious that all her wishes should be gratified, sent far and near to procure every publication of the kind which could be procured; but so quickly were they perused, that several of them had a second and third reading. One morning, a little grand-daughter ran into the room to inquire after her health; and when she said, "I have been very ill all night, and what is worse, I have had no new books"—"O," said the child, "how I wish, grandmamma, that you would read a pretty little book I had given me the other day!" "Bring it, my dear," was the reply. The child immediately gave her grandmamma a tract. In the course of the morning, the old lady wished she could get some more, when her daughter told her that some new novels were coming down that evening. The mother answered, "I want those little books. Cannot you send to Mr. or Mrs. ——; for I dare say they have some of them." Now, it so happened that the tracts, and the persons referred to, were despised by ——, for they had lately cut connexion, as it is termed, with the gay parties who were accustomed to assemble in the neighbourhood. The sufferings and requests, however, of the old lady, prevailed over the prejudices of the young one; and at length a note was written, in which it was intimated that her dear mother's complaint had so enfeebled her mind, that she was only pleased with children's books; but that if the parties had any, the loan would oblige. The parcel was sent. The old lady continued to read them. The novels soon after arrived, but were returned without having been inspected; and some time after she told her daughter, that she never wished to see another in her room; that she had discovered what had given her happiness even in her affliction; that formerly she could not bear to be alone; but that now she loved to be by herself, to enjoy her meditations in the wakeful hours of the night; and that she would be obliged if her relatives and friends would but read those pieces for themselves. She soon became anxious to read the bible, displayed a growing faith and exemplary patience during the remainder of her long illness, and at last died in the faith and joyful hope of the gospel of Christ.

The daughter, who had been powerfully struck with the change in her mother, and whose heart was softened by the bereavement she sustained, as well as by the remembrance of many things said by her beloved relative before her departure, in process of time embraced and professed the truth as it is in Jesus. At length the whole family were induced to attend on the preaching of the gospel; and several of its members are now actively engaged in conducting others to the fountain of life and happiness.

EVENNESS OF TEMPER.

Madame Necker relates the following anecdote of M. Abauret, a philosopher of Geneva. It is said of him that he had never been out of temper. Some persons, by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant thirty years, and she protested that during that time she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would endeavour to make him angry. She consented, and knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed neglected to make it. M. Abauret observed it, and the next morning made the observation to her; she answered that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but the same evening neglected to make the bed; the same observation was made on the morrow by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse in a cooler manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "You have not made my bed; you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, as you probably found that it fatigued you. But after all, it is of no great consequence, as I begin to accustom myself to it as it is." She threw herself at his feet and avowed all to him.

A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

On board one of our beautiful London packets, which had a great many passengers, one of the gentlemen had provided himself with a good supply of religious tracts. The perusal of these excited general interest throughout the ship. In the cabin, gambling and drinking were not seen during the voyage, but the intervals between eating and sleeping were occupied in reading these tracts. Several of the passengers came to the person who furnished them, to express their thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed. They did not know that the tracts were so interesting, and wished for some to take on shore with them. The sailors also received supplies of tracts from week to week with great thankfulness, and spent much time in reading them. Not a single pint of spirits was drunk at the table by the whole company. The pint decanter, which was filled and set on at dinner at the commencement of the voyage, was still unemptied at its close. They enjoyed the privilege of having prayer, with the reading of the scriptures, every evening, and also of worship on the Sabbath, whenever the weather would permit. The preacher found the sailors a very attentive and interesting part of his audience. In the afternoon they were generally seen diligently reading the tracts which were distributed after sermon. How long will it be, before all our packets, and all our ships, shall be furnished with a regular supply of tracts, with daily prayers in the cabin, and the regular worship of God on the Sabbath? What has been, may be. It can be done, for it has been done. It is a good thing, and *therefore it is practicable.*—*Sailor's Mag.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From Dr. Green's Christian Advocate.

IGNORANCE, A SOURCE OF SCEPTICISM.

That many of the objections brought against the authenticity and credibility of the holy scriptures, are founded upon an ignorance of ancient things, becomes daily more evident, as the diligence and sagacity of the learned detect the reliques of antiquity, and employ the data which they present, in the investigation and establishment of the truth. This fact is vividly illustrated by the following statements, translated from an article in the *Archives du Christianisme*, in Cellelier's recent work on "the Authentic and Divine Origin of the Old Testament."

"From the time that F. A. Wolf had endeavoured to establish his hypothesis concerning the successive formation of the books of the Iliad, and upon the insufficiency of the materials for writing in the remote period in which Homer is placed, similar doubts arose respecting the possibility that writings so considerable as those of Moses, should have been executed in the age to which they are attributed.

"M. Coquerel, pastor of the Walloon church in Amsterdam, in an interesting "Letter on the Hieroglyphical System of M. Champollion, considered in its reference to the Holy Scriptures," observes, that it can no longer be asked, on what did Moses write the Pentateuch, since we now possess writings on papyrus, which are as ancient as the age of Sesostris, a contemporary of Moses; and that it will no longer be demanded, how the high priest, Hilkiah, in the reign of Josiah, (2 Kings xxii; 2 Chron. xxxiv.) could find in the temple, the autograph of Moses, after a period of about a thousand years; since specimens of the papyrus of that age, still exist, and are still legible. Another remarkable application of the discoveries of M. Champollion to sacred criticism, explains the silence of the bible in regard to Sesostris; a silence of which incredulity has taken advantage. "All antiquity, (says the sceptic), affirms that Ramses or Sesostris carried his conquests into the three quarters of the world known to the ancients. To enter into Asia, he followed the isthmus of Suez. Palestine lay in his way—he behove to traverse it, even to subdue it, before he could go farther; yet in scripture there is not a word about him.—What, meanwhile, had become of the Hebrews?" The answer, says M. Coquerel, is very simple, now that the labours of M. Champollion have fixed the age of Sesostris. His accession to the throne falls in the year 1473, before Christ; and, according to the best chronologists, the departure from Egypt occurs in the year A. C. 1475. Thus the Hebrews were in the deserts of Arabia, during the first eighteen years of the reign of Sesostris; and, as we conceive, could have no connexion with him, or relation to him whatsoever.

"This solution of the alledged difficulty is the more remarkable as it offers an indirect proof of the authenticity of the Pentateuch. If these books were a compilation of posterior times, as Vater, De Wette, Augusti, Gesenius, have persisted in maintaining, against the reasons advanced by Michaelis, Eichorn, Eckerman, and Jahn, for their Mosaic origin; if the Pentateuch were a theocratical epopee, or *Mosiad*, composed a little before, or even during the captivity, (which latter assumption M. De Wette labours to establish), how should the author, or principal compiler of a work so extended, and containing so great a number of episodes, of a nature so varied—how should he have avoided all allusion to the name and history of so famous a contemporary of his hero? No demonstration is more convincing than these indirect indications, which multiply under our eyes, in proportion as monuments newly explored, or better understood, revive ancient transactions, or as travellers extend and rectify our conceptions concerning the scene where the wonders, salutary to fallen man, were wrought."

FIRE ENGINE.

Asahel Hubbard, of Windsor, Vt. has invented an improved hydraulic fire engine. Some experiments have been recently made with a small one, not yet completely finished, which produced the following results:—1st. It supplied itself, from a reservoir, 32½ feet perpendicular, below the spot where it was worked. 2d. The power of one man discharged through the hose, two barrels of water per minute. 3d. It propelled water to the height of 85 feet, ascertained by actual measurement on the steeple of the meeting-house in Windsor village, with only four men to work it. One of the advantages of this engine is, while others are burthened with a variety of machinery, consisting of twenty or thirty pieces of metal—this has but two pieces, and is consequently less liable to get out of repair.—*Nat. Philanthropist.*

London University.—There are stated to be upwards of two thousand pupils in regular attendance at this University. The medical class consists of nearly three hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Annuals.—The National Gazette states that the aggregate of the foreign and domestic Annuals, sold in this country, the present season, is not less than 40,000 copies; and probably exceeding $100,000 have been paid for these splendid literary offerings.

Carey, Lea & Carey have in press a new work by Washington Irving. It is a history of the Conquest of Grenada. We should think the subject one peculiarly adapted to the genius of our countryman; as it affords many opportunities for gorgeous as well as gloomy descriptions.

The "Conversations Lexicon," edited by Dr. Lieber, is in rapid progress. It is superintended, in its various departments, by several eminent literary and scientific men, and will prove an honour to the country, and a worthy monument to the enterprise and liberality of its publishers.

Mr. T. Roscoe, it is said, is now engaged in writing the life of Ariosto, with sketches of his most distinguished literary and political contemporaries.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a155	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	140 00a150	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	32a
Per lb	6 3-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	31a33
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	68a
Java	14a15	—— winter do	80a85
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a13	Beef, mess, bbl	8 75a9 25
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	6 75a7 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	8a9
Dry cod, cwt	$2 37a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	14a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a7
Mackarel, No 1, 5	19a5 25	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	$ 00a4 00
Herring	8 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	6 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	8 12a8 25	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 50a8 75	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	3 87a4 00	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 12a3 25	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a30
Oats	32a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	44a80
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 50	Young-Hyson	70a1 15
Hides,		Hyson	90a1 15
LaPlata, lb	16a17	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 37a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters'	20a24

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City - -	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton - -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	All others - -	1-2
Columbia, Hudson -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District -	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Catskill - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Troy - - -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Farmers', Troy* -	do	York - - -	1
Mohawk - - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	do
Geneva - - -	5-8	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Central - - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Chenango - - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Rochester - -	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County -	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara - -	broken	Snowhill - -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Greene county -	do	Cumberland - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - - -	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville - -	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine - -	broken	Franklin -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec - -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter - -	10	*Georgia.*	
All others - -	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe - -	5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Bridgeport - -	do	Western Reserve -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - - -	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Thames - - -	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County -	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others - -	1-2	Nashville - -	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan - -	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

AGENTS

FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone.
Antwerp, Dr. C. Preston.
Augusta, Gen. J. J. Knox, & W. H. Chandler, Esq.
Boonville, William Sippell.
Brownville, J. Ballard.
Burlington, Silas Maynerd.
Canton, Asa Conkey.
Cape-Vincent, R. T. Lee.
Cazenovia, A. Kingsbury.
Champion, Rev. N. Dutton.
Cherry-Valley, A. Crafts.
Cicero, J. Cody, P. M.
Clinton, Dr. S. Hastings, Jr.
Constable, S. Wyman.
Constantia, Rev. C. Lewis.
DeKalb, G. Townsley.
Delphi, M. B. Slocum.
Detroit, E. P. Hastings.
Ellisburgh, Charles Avery.
Evans' Mills, C. W. Candee.
Exeter, Rev. Mr. Storrs.
Fairfield, A. P. Cumings.
Fall-Creek, Dr. N. Branch and Dea. A. Sears.
Fredonia, P. Wells.
Ft. Covington, J. Parkhurst.
Geneseo, Truman Hastings.
Geneva, Horace Hastings.
Governeur, H. D. Smith.
Guilford, Dea. S. Jewell.
Hamilton, Jason Olds.
Henderson, A. Atherton.
Hopkinton, A. Warner.
Lee, S. Mead.
Lima, Rev. J. Barnard.
Madrid, Rev. J. Hurlburt.
Mexico, W. Mitchell.
Morrisville, Pond & Knox.
New-Haven, C. R. Wells.
New-Lebanon Springs, A. Peabody.
Newark, J. C. Kanouse.
New-Stockbridge, Rev. L. Wilcox.
Norfolk, Erastus Hall.
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley.
Onondaga Hollow, Rev. W. Thatcher.
Oswego, W. S. Maynard.
Oxbow, Rev. J. Sanford.
Paris, T. Simmons.
Palmyra, Rev. A. E. Campbell
PennYan, Ira Gould.
Pitcher, Rev Mr Bradford.
Potsdam, S. Raymond.
Richland, S. Meacham.
Rodman, H. G. Strong.
Rome, Norman Seymour.
Rutland, Rev. A. W. Platt, & Amos Mallary.
Sacket's Harbor, G. Camp.
Salina, Hezekiah Barnes.
Smithville, R. Pearson.
Stephentown, Rev. A. E. Beach.
Stockholm, L. Pettibone.
Sullivan, Dr. J. Kennedy.
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith.
Trenton, Dea. Younglove.
Troy, Dr. A. Robbins.
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings.
Vernon, J. Patten.
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark.
Verona, Rev. I. Brainard.
Volney, Rev. A. Caldwell.
Watertown, Silas Clark.
Western, G. Brayton, Esq.
Westford, Charles Maxon.
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb.
Whitesboro', Rev. J. Frost.
Wynant's Kill, A. Tracy.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.

JOSEPH B. HOYT.

Utica, July 19, 1828. 80

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS' Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof.*—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief. The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale, only, by

WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Nov. 24, 1828. 48

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.